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CPSU Politburo Reviews Foreign, Domestic Affairs
LD241836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Report entitled "In the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee reviewed at its latest session, which took place on 24 April, the results of the all-union Communist subbotnik devoted to the 116th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The communist subbotnik, in which 159 million people took part, has become bright testimony to the high political and labor activity of the Soviet people and to their striving to answer with practical deeds the decisions of the 27th party congress. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee on the results of the communist subbotnik and on the assignments of the money earned, will be published in the press.

Having listened to the matter of the course of discussion of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress in the country's party organizations, the Politburo has noted with satisfaction that the general line worked out by the congress for speeding up the social and economic development of society and for preserving and strengthening peace, receives the full support of the working people everywhere. The spirit of the party congress and the mobilizing force of its decisions are having an ever greater influence on the life of the party and on the whole country.

Together with this the Politburo drew attention to the need to speed up the restructuring of the work of party, state, and economic bodies, in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress. The main and determining factors in their activity ought to be practical work and concrete results in fulfilling national economic plans and socialist pledges. It is important to help every party organization to clearly determine the key structures of work, to opportunely support and develop the creative initiative of the working people, and to ensure the effective resolution of all questions on which depend the raising of the efficiency of production and the achievement ultimately of high results.

Party committees are called on to organize in a businesslike manner the realization of critical remarks and proposals expressed at plenums and party meetings; to give a principled appraisal to Communists, who, while admitting in words mistakes and shortcomings, do not make any effort to correct them; to persistently eliminate formalism and excessive creation of paperwork; and to concentrate efforts on organizing work directly in labor collectives.

In accordance with the directions of the 27th CPSU Congress, a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on improving the planning of economic incentives for, and further improving management of consumer goods production in light industry. It provides for measures to restructure the economic mechanism of the industry's work; to secure radical changes for the better in production of consumer goods; and to increase their output, improve quality, and extend

their range in order to more fully to satisfy the growing demands of Soviet people.

Economic methods of management of associations and enterprises will be developed. Commercial orders will become the basis for formulating production plans. The basic guidelines for further improving the organizational structure of the management of light industry were laid down and provide, in particular, for a rational combination of major, middle-sized, and small enterprises, reducing the number of levels of management, and establishing a new type of production and industrial and trading associations.

Measures to develop further cooperation between the socialist countries in production of consumer goods are also envisaged.

The Politburo backed the proposal submitted by the government for the organization of an interindustrial scientific and technical complex for eye microsurgery. The establishment of this complex will enable the solution of problems concerning the radical improvement of surgical aid to the population in the case of eye diseases to be approached from fundamentally new positions; it will also enable the extent and quality of this aid to be substantially enhanced in the current 5-year period.

Comrade Gorbachev's report was heard on the participation of a CPSU delegation at the 11th SED Congress, conversations with Comrade Honecker and other leading GDR figures, and meetings with the Republic's working people. Having approved the delegation's work, the Politburo expressed satisfaction with the full concurrence of the positions of our parties and states on all issues of socialist construction and international policy. There was high appraisal of the mutual striving of the Soviet Union and the GDR for further increasing fraternal cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical, spiritual, and other spheres, in the name of accelerating the development of socialist society in the interests of socialism and peace.

There was an examination and approval of Comrade Zaykov's information on the participation of a CPSU delegation in the work of the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, as well as the delegation's meeting with Natta, the general secretary of the party, in the course of which a number of issues on further deepening ties between the two parties were discussed.

The Politburo discussed the results of negotiations and conversations by Comrades Gorbachev and Ryzhkov with the Swedish governmental delegation headed by Prime Minister Carlsson. There was emphasis of our urge to secure stable and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden.

Some other issues of economic and socialist construction were examined at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as well as issues of foreign policy activity aimed at reducing international tension, the peaceful settlement of contentious problems, and the respect of the sovereign rights of all states.

Gromyko Chairs Supreme Soviet Presidium Session:
LD251203 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 25 TASS — The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet held a regular meeting in the Kremlin today, chaired by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The question of fulfilling state plan assignments on electric power development in rural regions and saving energy in agricultural production in the Russian Federation's North Western regions was examined.

The meeting was addressed by members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Slyunkov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, and Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League.

The meeting's participants also discussed the practice of considering deputies' inquiries, deputies' suggestions and remarks submitted to sessions of the soviets of people's deputies in Moldavia.

Resolutions to be published in the press were adopted on the questions examined.

CPSU Adopts Resolution on Housing Problem
PM241150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[text] The CPSU Central Committee adopted on 17 April 1986 a resolution "On the Basic Avenues for Accelerating the Solution of the Housing Problem in the Country."

The resolution notes that the solution of the housing problem is a most important part of the party's social policy. Purposeful work is being done in the country for the development of housing construction. The housing fund has doubled in the last 20 years. Some 80 percent of the urban population now lives in individual well-appointed apartments.

The housing problem still remains acute, however. A large number of citizens need to improve their housing conditions, and many of them live in dilapidated homes or hostels.

The CPSU Central Committee considers it intolerable that ministries and departments and local party, soviet, and trade union organs and economic leaders fail to give the necessary attention to the development of social infrastructure, have come to accept the systematic nonfulfillment of housing construction plans, and fail to exercise due control over the prompt and steady commissioning of housing and projects for social and cultural purposes. There are many instances of unjustified demolition of houses which are still habitable, and also of inadequate utiliza-

tion of the capacities of housing construction enterprises. Shortcomings and violations still occur in the allocation of housing. The work on the housing fund's maintenance, reconstruction, and renovation is poorly organized.

The resolution stresses that the unconditional fulfillment of the 27th party congress directives with regard to ensuring that every family is housed separately in its own apartment or individual home by the year 2000 is a task of particular political and social significance. A substantial step in this direction must be taken during in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. This demands the mobilization of efforts by all party, state, economic, and soviet organs, the trade unions, and the Komsomol, and also persistent work at every enterprise and in all regions and sectors. The accelerated solution of the housing problem in the country must become a cause for the whole people.

It is deemed necessary to organize an all-union socialist competition between republics, krais, and oblasts for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the construction of housing and of the entire social and cultural complex, resulting in the presentation of Challenge Red Banners and money bonuses.

Ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local ispolkoms, and labor collectives have been ordered, on the basis of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR, to elaborate and implement specific measures for the solution of the housing problem in every sector, republic, kray, oblast, city, rayon, and enterprise, with a view to exceeding the housing construction volumes planned for the current 5-year plan period and making fuller use of all sources of funds, reserves, and potential so as to ensure unconditionally that every family is provided with a separate apartment or individual home by the year 2000.

A housing fund inventory is to be taken everywhere and, bearing specific conditions in mind, it is necessary to determine the order and priorities in solving the housing problem, with provision being made first and foremost to rehouse people from dilapidated, unfit, and temporary housing and to provide apartments for families with many children, young families, and war and labor veterans. Priority appropriation of state capital investments is to be ensured for housing, social, and cultural construction in newly developed regions, particularly in the north, Siberia, and the Far East. The planning and construction of housing are to take place in conjunction with projects for social and cultural purposes and municipal services. The architectural style of buildings and the public services and amenities in population centers are to be improved.

The USSR Gosplan and the ministries and departments have been instructed to elaborate normative methods for the planning of housing construction and, beginning in 1987, to start approving sectorial and territorial housing construction plans on the basis of these methods. Additional resources needed for the solution of the housing problem are to be sought out. The funds of enterprises and organizations are to be used on a large scale for this purpose, and enterprises and organizations must be supplied on a priority basis with material and technical resources and contract work quotas, taking into account the utmost devel-

opment of the self-financed method of housing construction. The practice of involving labor collectives to assist construction organizations in housing construction must be encouraged. The construction of young people's housing complexes is to be expanded.

Wider use is to be made of the population's funds for housing construction by means of housing construction cooperatives; individual building of homes particularly in the countryside, in small towns, and in settlements; and also partial repayment of state expenditure on the finishing and equipping of apartments done at the request of their future inhabitants. Enterprise incentives funds are to be used to help front-ranking workers and young people to build their individual homes or to join housing construction cooperatives. The sale of various construction materials and articles to the population is to be organized everywhere.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy, the ministries and departments, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and the krayispolkoms and oblistpolkoms have been instructed to implement immediate measures to consolidate and make better use of the production base of housing construction, to reconstruct, expand, and ensure the full work load of existing housing construction and construction materials industry enterprises and to further build up their capacities. The transition of all large-panel housing construction enterprises to the output of products according to new designs is to be completed and the volume of work on the modernization of housing is to substantially expanded.

There must be a considerable increase in the production of progressive structural components and finishing materials, and they must be more widely used in housing construction. Local raw materials and secondary resources must be more actively utilized for this purpose. There must be persistent striving to raise the level of industrialization, cut down construction times, reduce the prime costs and materials-intensiveness of construction work, and improve its quality. Priority development is to be ensured for the system of housing and utilities services. Particular attention is to be given to the consolidation of the base for housing exploitation and repairs.

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to implement measures to organize and develop municipal services in the countryside.

Instructions have been given to the USSR Gosstroy and the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture to develop designs for homes and apartments for newly married families and elderly citizens living on their own. Town planning normatives are to be developed, ensuring the best possible ratio of apartments for the various categories of families.

It is deemed expedient to expand the rights of local soviet organs in the solution of questions concerning housing and civic construction with a view to offering greater scope for initiatives and actively involving the broad masses of working people in the solution of the housing problem. The union republic councils of ministers must introduce amendments to existing norm-setting acts and regulations as soon as possible.

The AUCCTU, the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and the local soviets must ensure the most rigorous adherence to the principle of social justice in the allocation of housing and the determination of priorities in apartment allocation, must involve the public in monitoring, must ensure widespread publicity, and must resolutely extirpate all violations and abuses in this work. The practice of demolishing housing that is suitable for use without any urgent need to do so and of converting housing accommodation for other purposes is to be considered impermissible. There must be rigorous adherence to state regulations in these matters, and any manifestations of parochialism or ostentation are to be completely ruled out.

Changes are to be introduced in the system of payments for housing, and payments must be closely dependent on the size and quality of the total area occupied. There must be stricter monitoring of the use of all housing area that is released, and the local ispolkoms and the leaders of associations, organizations, and enterprises must bear greater responsibility for its prompt occupancy. Comprehensive assistance must be given to citizens who occupy housing area in excess of their requirements to exchange the apartments they currently occupy for smaller ones. The practice of housing exchanges is to be regulated.

The union republic Communist Party central committees and the party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have been instructed to keep their attention constantly focused on all questions involving the solution of the housing problem, it being a paramount and one of the most pressing problems of the country's social development. Greater discipline and stricter monitoring are to be introduced regarding the fulfillment of housing construction plans. Officials breaching the established regulations governing the acceptance of projects for commissioning are to be held accountable. The steady commissioning of housing through the year is to be aimed for everywhere, and the role of local soviets in coordinating all work on housing construction is to be enhanced.

PRAVDA Examines Legacy of April 1985 Plenum
PM250935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Beginning of Great Work"]

[Text] A crucial turning point. That is how the party has defined the nature of the time of change which our country is living through. The CPSU Central Committee April plenum which took place a year ago marked the start of this turnabout. The directive it put forward of accelerating society's socioeconomic development was an expression of the party's profound awareness of a fundamentally new situation within the country and in the world arena and of its responsibility for the motherland's future, a manifestation of its will and determination to implement the transformations which have become urgent. It was then that the basic principles were elaborated of the political line which was to be comprehensively embodied in the strategic course of the 27th CPSU Congress.

"The decisions of the Central Committee April Plenum opened up new prospects for society," M.S. Gorbachev noted, speaking

in Tolyatti. "They created the conditions for a bold quest, the drawing of the correct conclusions, the eradication of formalism and bureaucracy, and the development of the working people's initiative in carrying out the tasks set by life."

Acceleration and restructuring — that is the motto of the changes which the party began a year ago. The atmosphere, pace, and mood of life and people's attitude to the cause are changing. This applies to all aspects and spheres of our work, and above all to the economy. The Central Committee April Plenum placed at the center of work in this sphere the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the restructuring of management and planning, the enhancement of the level of organization and discipline everywhere, and the radical improvement of the style of activity. The first steps have been taken along this path. But the main work still lies ahead. Party organizations and economic organs must still do much to ensure that the ideas of the April plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress decisions are put into practice.

This also applies to the problems of developing the social sphere. The April plenum described profound attention to everything that affects people, their work, prosperity, and leisure as the key question of party policy. For the CPSU, the highest purpose of acceleration is steadily, step by step, to improve all aspects of Soviet people's life, to create favorable conditions for the harmonious development of the individual, and consistently to assert social justice. This line meets with the full approval and support of the working people.

The decisive force for acceleration is the masses' living creativity. In all its deeds the party relies on the people's intelligence, talent, and labor. Inspiring millions of working people to fulfill the complex, large-scale tasks of the present stage; constantly developing the initiative and energy of the working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia; bringing into play the inexhaustible potential available to our society; making fuller use of the potential of socialist self-management by the people — that is the priority task of all party organizations, the task which is being carried out in the day-to-day practice of acceleration.

An important lesson of the April plenum and the subsequent period is the lesson of truth. The realistic appraisal of what has been achieved served as the starting point for advancing a constructive program of action aimed at improving the performance efficiency of our socialist social system. It may be said that truth has become the motive force for renewal and opened up scope for the masses' social dynamism, initiative, and creativity. Criticism and self-criticism are no short-term campaign for us. They must take a firm, permanent place in society's life as the right way to improve all our work.

The April plenum decisions are an example of purposefulness and resolve in practical actions. The past year showed very convincingly that when you embark on transformation you cannot confine yourself to half-measures. It is necessary to act consistently and energetically. The party is stopping the practice of delays and procrastinations. The new rule is: Do not deviate from concrete action, do not postpone things indefinitely. The past year showed quite clearly the realistic nature of the program

of practical action outlined by the party and the effectiveness of the measures being implemented to accelerate our progress.

After the April plenum the process of advancing fresh forces and supplementing the tried and tested party cadre corps with new people was stepped up. It is necessary to encourage in every way those who are capable of acting creatively and autonomously and assuming responsibility. Reorientation must take place at every workplace — from the individual labor collective to the top organs of management and party committees. It is important clearly to see the distinction between those who have really begun to reorient themselves and care about the cause from those who are only bending to the new winds without changing anything in practice.

The restructuring begun by the April plenum has begun to be carried out above all in the party organizations. Much has already been done here. The number of meetings, conferences, and summonses to party committees has been reduced; there is more collegiality, frank exchange of opinions, and exactingness in elaborating and adopting decisions; and personal responsibility for their execution is increasing. Constant links with the masses and lively contact with the working people is no mere tribute to fashion. It is the very essence of the Leninist work style which has become firmly established in the party's life today.

The CPSU Central Committee April plenum devoted great attention to questions of our state's foreign policy. The party came out firmly in favor of establishing smooth, correct, civilized interstate relations. The Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy initiatives and the detailed program for the struggle for international security which was adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress are graphic evidence of the implementation of the party's innovative approach to international affairs. This honest, open policy is dictated by concern for the future of human civilization and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe.

The people call the April plenum ideas a fresh wind of change. This fresh spring wind is filling our sails today!

Sociocultural Measures for Seamen Examined *PM141347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 86* *First Edition p 3*

[TASS report: "Sector's Tasks and Reserves"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet Collegium and the sector trade union Central Committee was held in Moscow 8 April. It discussed the tasks of enterprise and organization collectives concerning the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

A report was delivered by Minister of the Maritime Fleet T.B. Guzhenko. It was noted at the session that working people in the sector have been set major tasks regarding the prompt, proper, and complete satisfaction of the national economy's and the population's requirements for freight shipments, the enhancement of the economic efficiency of the maritime fleet's work, and the successful implementation of rigorous plans for the current year and the 5-year plan period as a whole.

In order to achieve this, a package of measures will have to be implemented which will ensure the sector's development primarily on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, utmost intensification of capacity utilization, and the saving of resources.

The most important task is to improve social and domestic living conditions for seamen and to unconditionally fulfill plans for the construction of housing, children's institutions, schools, and hospitals. For this purpose it is necessary to make wider use of resources in the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction.

It was emphasized at the session that the present stage of socialist building demands constant improvement of the economic machinery, the swiftest possible transition to complete financial autonomy, a more businesslike and self-critical approach, fundamental improvement of the work style and methods of the ministry and its local subdivisions, enhancement of cadres' responsibility and of executive and labor discipline, and activation of the human factor.

V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the session. V.S. Pasternak, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, took part in the Collegium session's work.

Gorbachev, Others Sign Academician's Obituary

PM151237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 86
Second Edition p 3

[Obituary: "Academician Leonid Vitalyevich Kantorovich"]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a grave loss.

Academician Leonid Vitalyevich Kantorovich, the major Soviet scientist, mathematician, and economist, died on 7 April 1986 at the age of 74.

L.V. Kantorovich was born on 15 January 1912 to a physician's family in Leningrad.

L.V. Kantorovich was one of the scientists who took part in setting up the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, where in 1960-1971 he worked as deputy director of the Institute of Mathematics.

M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, B.N. Yeltsin, N.V. Talyzin, M.V. Zimyanin, A.N. Yakovlev, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, V.A. Kotelnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, Ye.P. Veliknov, V.A. Koptuyug, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, K.V. Frolov, A.L. Yanshin, V.A. Grigoryev, G.K. Skryabin, N.N. Bogolyubov, A.D. Aleksandrov, D.M. Gvishiani, A.A. Trofimuk, S.L. Sobolev, A.G. Aganbegyan, A.I. Anchishkin, I.M. Gelfand, M.A. Styrikovich, L.D. Faddeyev, N.P. Fedorenko, V.L. Makarov, S.S. Shatalin, B.Z. Milner.

Aliyev, Others Sign Dramatist Arbuzov's Obituary

PM241524 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 86
Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Aleksey Nikolayevich Arbuzov]

[Excerpts] Soviet literature and our country's theatrical art have suffered a heavy loss. Aleksey Nikolayevich Arbuzov, outstanding Soviet playwright and winner of USSR State Prize, died on 20 April at the age of 78.

G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, Ye.K. Ligachev, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, M.V. Zimyanin, A.N. Yakovlev, A.N. Aksenov, V.G. Zakharov, Yu.P. Voronov, G.M. Markov, V.M. Mishin, F.T. Yermash, M.F. Nenashev, P.Ya. Slezko, Z.P. Tumanova, A.A. Belyayev, Ch.T. Aytmatov, S.I. Aleshin, Yu.V. Bondarev, Yu.K. Borisova, G.A. Borovik, Yu.N. Verchenko, A.A. Goncharov, I.O. Gorbachev, O.N. Yefremov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, L.G. Zorin, Mustay Karim, F.F. Kuznetsov, K.Yu. Lavrov, L.M. Leonov, Yu.S. Melentyev, N.I. Miroshnicheko, S.V. Mikhalkov, A.N. Misharin, I.A. Naumenko, V.M. Ozerov, V.N. Pluchek, V.S. Rozov, A.D. Salynskiy, Ye.R. Simonov, A.V. Sofronov, G.A. Tovstogonov, M.A. Ulyanov, M.I. Tsarev, M.F. Shatrov, A.P. Shteyn

Shcherbitskiy Attends Ukraine Academy Meeting

AU230948 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
19 Apr 86 pp 3-4

[RATAU report: "Increasing the Effectiveness of Scientific Search — a General Meeting of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences"]

[Excerpts] The 27th CPSU Congress has assigned to science an important place in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Science must take an energetic turn toward the needs of the national economy, must increase the effectiveness of its papers, and must improve the mechanism of adopting them in production. The results of the activity of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the past 5 years and the tasks confronting the institutions of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the 12th 5-Year Plan period were discussed in the light of the 27th party congress decisions at a session of the general meeting of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences held in Kiev on 18 April.

Sitting in the meeting presidium were V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu.A. Kolomiyyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, A.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; S.I. Gurenko and N.F. Nikolayev, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen; I.A. Rozanov, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department in the CPSU Central Committee; F.M. Rudich, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

A report was delivered by B.Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly received by the scientists, delivered a speech at the meeting. (A report on V.V. Shcherbitskiy's speech has been published in this issue of the paper).

The meeting participants unanimously adopted a statement in which they angrily censured the bandit-like U.S. attack against sovereign Libya and resolutely demanded that an end be put to the aggressive actions.

Recipients of prizes named after outstanding Ukrainian scientists were presented at the meeting with certificates and medals, and young scientists and students of higher educational establishments were presented with prizes of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in recognition of their best scientific works.

On the eve of the general meeting, Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, A.A. Titarenko, V.I. Ivashko, V.D. Kryuchkov, V.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, and S.I. Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, visited the V.M. Glushkov Cybernetics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. In a conversation with the scientists and designers, the Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders inquired about the directions and results of the scientific research. They made a number of remarks and recommendations concerning improvements in the organization of the research process and in its effectiveness, the expanding scope of utilizing elaborations in the national economy, and the accelerating application of inventions. The need was emphasized to more energetically restructure the work of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences' institutes in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. The visitors indicated how important it was to improve the quality of developed electronic computers, and to concentrate efforts on accomplishing tasks for comprehensive production automation on the basis of the achievements of the contemporary computing equipment, information processing, and robot technology.

Latvian CP Plenum Discusses Development

PM201336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 86
First Edition p2

[Report by O. Meshkov under rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress" and the general headline "Greater Efficiency"]

[Text] Latvia

To an increasing extent the republic's working people link the further development of the economy with the use of intensive factors. And this is producing its positive results. During the last 5-year period all production growth was achieved through increasing labor productivity. The same approach to resolving complex tasks is also planned in the future. This was the subject of discussion at a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. The keynote speaker, republic Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary B. Pugo and others participating in the discussions talked in a self-critical and businesslike manner about the impediments still present in work to intensify produc-

tion, analyzed specific shortcomings, and outlined ways to rectify them.

The participants in the plenum discussed the imperfections of planning relating to the introduction of scientific and technical achievements. Plans are uncoordinated and poorly linked with certification and rationalization of work places and with the broad introduction of new generations of equipment and fundamentally new technologies. They are frequently oriented toward the fulfillment of local tasks and consequently fail to yield the required return. The following example was cited: Only 47 percent of the republic's labor productivity growth as a whole is due to using scientific and technical achievements.

Alarm is also caused by the fact that labor productivity growth is lagging behind the increase in the capital: labor ratio. Of 112 projects commissioned or reconstructed in recent years, 52 enterprises have still not reached their planned indicators or are not operating to their full capacity. Particular sinners in this respect are labor collectives of the ministries of construction materials, grain products, and local industry, the State Agro-Industrial Committee, and others.

Latvia's scientific institutions must also have a more perceptible effect on the development of production intensification. However, as yet there is no real cooperation between science and production. Intolerable timidity is apparent in forming intersector science and technology complexes. No haste is being made to include sector institutes in production and science-and-production associations. This, incidentally, was seriously discussed at a recent meeting of the republic's aktiv; however, the proposals made at that time have still not been realized. Those specifically to blame for disrupting adopted decisions must be given a principled assessment, it was noted at the plenum. We cannot tolerate Communists who try to sit on the fence and wait for the storm to pass.

The plenum demanded that party committees increase the struggle to improve output quality. It is no secret that the technical, economic, and aesthetic level of many goods produced with the Latvian label still fails to meet today's requirements and does not correspond to the highest world achievements. It is the duty and honor of Communists to rectify the situation.

Affairs in capital construction were discussed in detail at the plenum. The subject was the necessity to increase responsibility for shortcomings on the part of all leaders, and primarily N. Kaftaylov, minister of construction; Yu. Yura, minister of the construction materials industry; A. Krols, chairman of the Gosstroy; G. Ukhov, first deputy chairman of the republic's Gosplan; and G. Bagnovets, chief of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department.

Agro-industrial workers still have a great deal to do. In the crop growing sphere, for example, a guaranteed grain harvest of up to 2.3 million metric tons per year must be achieved by the end of the 5-year period by increasing the productivity of land cultivation, and essential reserves of full-value feed must be formed. This is a very complex task. Fulfilling it will not be easy. All the more so in view of the fact that the leaders of some kolkhozes and

sovkhozes have been in too much of a hurry to reduce the land area sown to grain crops, potatoes, and other crops.

Participants in the plenum said that the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, ministries and departments, and the leaders of enterprises must draw practical conclusions from the results of the first quarter of this year. The majority of labor collectives are working at full capacity, and the general results are pleasing. The plan for the sale of industrial products has been overfulfilled. Labor productivity is growing here at a faster rate than the planned target. The plan for purchases of livestock products has also been overfulfilled, and construction workers and workers in the services and trade sphere have begun to work better.

However, work is not progressing everywhere with the proper effort. Communists explained the fact that more than 20 enterprises have failed to meet basic plan indicators by citing an inability to overcome difficulties that arise and lack of organization. These enterprises include the "Ventspils Koks" combine, the Latvian Plywood Association, the "Pirmays Mays" Footwear Production Association, and others. That is why this demand was made from the plenum rostrum: There must be no lagging collectives in Latvia. Everyone must restructure his work in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress demands.

Participants in the plenum approved a plan of organizational measures to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and expressed determination to persistently strive to fulfill its decisions.

Armenian Central Committee Holds Plenum

PM151351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 86
First Edition p2

[Report by Yu. Arakelyan under the rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress" and the general headline "Greater Efficiency"]

[Text] Armenia — The task of accelerating scientific and technical progress in Armenia, where great scientific and engineering potential has been accumulated, is a task of paramount importance. This idea stood out in the report by K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and in the speeches by participants in a republic Communist Party Central Committee plenum which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's Communists in implementing its decisions.

The speakers did not ignore the successes achieved by the republic during the last two 5-year periods in economic and social development and cultural building. But, having rendered the achievements their due, the plenum participants concentrated their main attention on ways to improve matters. The republic's economy, they said, is still only slowly switching to intensive methods of development, and there are still many cases of running the economy irrationally or even of outright bad management. Surely it is intolerable that in industry, construction, communications, and other sectors of the economy more than one-third of fixed capital is 10-15 years old? Also high is the degree of wear of equipment in power engineering, at cement

enterprises, in nonferrous metallurgy, and electrical engineering. Of particular concern is the state of the republic's machine tool industry, where the degree of production concentration, specialization, and cooperation is low and many management issues remain unresolved. However, the republic Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry have so far failed to resolve fundamental problems on which improving production quality in the sector depends.

But improving quality is, in the final analysis, a question of quantity, of saving resources, and of the fuller satisfaction of public requirements. Even if the output of top-quality products has doubled in Armenia, a considerable amount of wastage is nevertheless tolerated. For example, recent checks established that during the last 2 months alone economic sanctions were brought against bad workmen 28 times to the tune of R2 million. We cannot work like this, the speakers said, and party committees must increase the personal responsibility of enterprise leaders and put an end to complacency.

The speeches concerning problems in capital construction were biting. As is well known, the republic was justly criticized at the 27th party congress for drawing off contract organizations to build projects not included in the plan. The Central Committee Bureau recently gave a principled appraisal of this defective practice.

The plenum discussed with concern breaches of financial discipline. Because of the lack of assiduous economic management, a difficult situation has taken shape in the republic Ministry of Light Industry. Surplus commodity and material valuables have increased by 131.4 percent and surplus finished products have more than tripled. Minister A. Gevorgyan has repeatedly been warned that such a state of affairs will not be tolerated; however, he has evidently forgotten his direct responsibility for this.

Or take this fact. For the total amount of money spent on fines for poor-quality products, Leninakans' Chkalov Sewn Goods Association could have built four kindergartens during the 5-year plan period. The time has come to decisively dispose of wastefulness.

The time dictates new approaches to the economy, to management, and to the resolution of social tasks. Hence the particular importance of ideological and political and also moral education: We must achieve a breakthrough in cadres' way of thinking and attitudes from top to bottom by concentrating attention on what is most important, and we must also teach people to think and act in the spirit of current requirements. As always, the task of patriotic and international education and of forming a sense of nationwide pride in the Soviet individual must be in the forefront.

New approaches to work with cadres must be more actively established, it was said at the plenum, and tireless concern must be shown for the purity of party ranks in order to reliably protect the party against casual individuals. In addition to this, Communists' ideological education must be constantly intensified and the demand increased for party discipline and strict observance of statutory requirements. Every party and soviet worker, every minister and economic leader must constantly remember that the

party, the soviets, and the state as a whole are frequently judged by them, by their deeds and actions, and this places particular responsibility on them for their work style and methods and for their best actions and conduct.

People connect the pluses and minuses of the real life they live with the figure of a leader, primarily a party leader. All this requires the Central Committee, its departments, Secretariat, and Bureau to closely follow the work of leading cadres, and primarily of party committee leaders.

Realization of the congress decisions requires an increased struggle against negative phenomena. We must, the speakers said, struggle more actively against scroungers, speculators, and bribe-takers.

The plenum outlined a specific program of action for the republic party organization to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks for 1986 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Bagirov Tours Azerbaijan Rayons, Inspects Work
GF151314 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
 1600 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, visited the Khisar and [name indistinct] Rayons on 11 and 12 April. He toured establishments and construction sites of projects affiliated with the agro-industrial complex, met representatives of work collectives, and conferred with farmers, livestock breeders, [word indistinct], and leading workers. He concerned himself with the work being carried out in accordance with the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress to reorganize the agrarian domain and realize the provisions program. He also acquainted himself with the work being carried out in fields and in farms to realize the plans and socialist obligations of the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period and with the (?work) and living conditions of the peasants.

The peasants discussed the [word indistinct] created by the decisions of the supreme party assembly and the situation of high political activity and organization of work. They also stressed that they fully approve the domestic and foreign policies pursued by the Communist Party and are determined to realize the magnificent program drawn up by the party for the social and economic development of the Soviet homeland [words indistinct].

Kyamran Bagirov also met with peasant workers in (?Emekchi) and Kuba Rayons and acquainted himself with their work.

Kazakh Central Committee Views Food Industry Tasks
LD241733 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh
 0200 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Today a meeting of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee examined the tasks of party, soviet, and working bodies on accelerating the development of food industry branches of the agro-industrial complex, as well as extending the output of food products and improving the supplying of them to the public, in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU

Congress and the 16th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, made the opening speech.

Taking part at the meeting were: Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Kamalidenov, Mandibaev, and Mukashev; member of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Kuppayev; deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; as well as officials of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

A report was delivered by Rybnikov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

At the meeting, the workers of agro-industrial complex pledged to carry out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and make a worthwhile and ever-growing contribution toward the implementation for the new 5-year plan, and the state Food Program.

Miroshkin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Kunayev Addresses Kazakh Academy of Sciences
LD241732 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh
 1400 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] A general meeting session of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Science was held today in Alma-Ata. It examined an organizational matter.

The session has relieved (Askhar Meri-Akhmed ogy Kunayev) from his position as president of the KaSSR Academy of Science at his own request.

(Murad Awen ogy Ayt Khozhin), member of the Presidium of the Republican Academy of Science, director of the Institute of Molecular Biology and biochemistry, and academician of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Science was elected as president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Science.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee spoke at the session.

Taking part at the session were: Miroshkin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; and Khasanbayev, chief of the Department for Science and Education Institutions of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Tajik Central Committee Discusses Production
PM230850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[Correspondent O. Latifi report: "Scope for Initiative. From the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Dushanbe — On the eve of the plenum, the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the results of the work of the republic's national economic sectors in the first quarter. They are gratifying. Labor collectives are achieving a higher pace. On the whole, the socioeconomic development plans for the 3 months were overfulfilled. But it was pointed out at the Bureau session that there are many omissions and shortcomings in work which hinder more productive and qualitative work.

How can they be eliminated more quickly? How are production reserves to be commissioned? What is the role of Communists? This was discussed at the republic Communist Party Central Committee plenum which examined the whole range of tasks stemming from the 27th party congress decisions. The keynote speaker, K. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, and the other speakers pointed out that, to succeed in implementing what is planned, it is first necessary to reorganize one's very attitude to the matter and open up scope for the initiative and creativity of the masses.

The rate of development of social production slowed down in the republic during the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans. The average annual increase in labor productivity was just 1.4 percent in industry and 1.5 percent in construction, while in agriculture it remained at the 1975 level. This situation can no longer be tolerated, it was stated from the plenum rostrum. What is needed is a decisive change in the work style of party organizations and in the approach to developing the economy.

In this connection the speakers said that production intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress requires the organic combination of long-term and immediate acceleration factors. A gap between them usually leads to lamentable results. The following example was cited. The Kolkhozabad Flour-Milling Combine is being commissioned after a considerable delay. But it turns out that even today it has been provided with only 60 percent of its worker cadres. This naturally affects the enterprise's work. S. Prokopenko, minister of grain products, and T. Dodabayev, first secretary of Kolkhozabadskiy party raykom, were rightly criticized in this regard.

There was a trenchant discussion of problems of employment at the plenum. There are adequate labor resources here; but, at the same time, there is a shortage of people on construction sites and in enterprises. Unfortunately, the vocational training of workers and specialists also remains weak; hence the low labor productivity, the bad quality of many products, and the large proportion of manual labor, the speakers said. This is particularly the case in sectors of the agro-industrial complex and the construction industry.

Population growth and economic development must be brought into line, the speakers emphasized. An important role here is allocated to science. However, the Academy of Sciences and the

republic's VUZes continue to remain aloof from solving the problem. Even though this is not the first time that this has been said, the stalemate in the matter is not being overcome.

New approaches and reorganization of the style and methods in the work of Central Committee secretaries and workers of the republic Council of Ministers do not always make themselves felt. The speakers spoke with alarm about the poor economic training of many leaders and specialists of farms and enterprises of the State Agro-Industrial Committee. Because of this, financial autonomy and the collective contract are being introduced only slowly, and there is muddle in the planning and financing of production.

It is also time to put an end to liberalism with regard to workers who have compromised themselves, it was pointed out at the plenum. Thus, M. Aliyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Komsomol's Leninskiy Rayon Committee, was dismissed and punished for immoral conduct. But the penalty was soon lifted, and he was recommended for the post of secretary of the party organization of a motor transport association. It frequently happens that, when promoting someone to a leading post, an unprincipled approach is taken to assessing business and moral qualities.

But what is being undertaken with regard to those who promote and support these people? Those who recommend them get away with it, as the saying goes. The speakers suggested that the republic Central Committee departments improve the certification of party, soviet, and economic cadres and improve the practice of hearing reports from leading workers and interviewing them. It was pointed out that it is necessary firmly to implement the 27th CPSU Congress guideline that there must not be a single organization or leading worker outside party control. Everyone must be responsible to the party for his actions and conduct.

The plenum devoted great attention to ideological work. For example, the struggle to overcome religious prejudices and to introduce new rites has been relaxed in the republic and there is no proper control over the fulfillment of legislation on religion. And the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation, Science and Educational Institutions, and Culture Departments do not display proper persistence. There is a lack of assertiveness and concreteness in atheist work. Thus, for example, a large number of prayer houses has been revealed in the republic's capital, which are frequented by officials, schoolchildren, and even, sometimes, Communists.

The Tajik Communist Party Central Committee receives many letters from citizens expressing dissatisfaction with the work of the militia. The clear-up rate for crimes is falling. The plenum demanded that Communists of law-enforcement organs radically change the work style of these organizations.

The plenum participants drew up a clear-cut action program to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Uzbek Bureau Debates Construction Work
GF241524 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
 0115 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] In its regular meeting, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the work being carried out by the party committee of the technical and scientific production union designed to realize the decision adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress to stimulate scientific and technical development. It was noted at the meeting that the union has carried out work to a certain extent to consolidate the Communists' responsibility to improve the quality of (?products), spur on work to upgrade the pace of scientific and technical development, and apply new technical equipment in production. [passage indistinct]

However, the Bureau also noted that the work carried out by the party committee to mobilize the Communists to realize tasks assigned by the party to stimulate scientific and technical development has been slow. Leading officials of the union have not organized their work according to contemporary demands. Nor have they evaluated the (?deficiencies) in a spirit of self-criticism. Work concerning scientific research and the effort to acquire experience have been slow. As a result, manual labor has been used in that domain on a large scale. In general, the (?installation) of new machinery in the factories affiliated to [words indistinct] has not exceeded 56 percent.

The party organization has not resolutely demanded of the leading officials of the union the wise use of scientific and technical production potential. Efforts of highly skilled experts have been channeled on a large scale toward [words indistinct] the most ordinary technical equipment and material. Serious mistakes and deficiencies have been allowed in the production of [word indistinct] and technical (?equipment). Some of them are not working, let alone with high performance; much effort has been wasted on their production and [words indistinct]. They lag behind their kind elsewhere in our country and abroad. [passage indistinct] The time required to apply new technical equipment in production is being delayed. Two-thirds of the employees of the (?union) have not taken part in [word indistinct] and rationalization. [passage indistinct]

The attention focused by the party organization on the selection, appointment, and training of the cadres and on creating conditions required for an atmosphere of high mutual demand, practical criticism, and self-criticism in collectives has been weakened. Little attention is being paid to the accounting of communist leaders to secure the realization of the party tasks related to upgrading the pace of scientific and technical development from the organizational and ideological viewpoints.

The Bureau drew the attention of the party committee of the technical and scientific production union to the major deficiencies in the work designed to increase the activity of the Communists and the collective members in production and in their participation in the effort to stimulate scientific and technical development. It assigned the party committee the task of taking concrete measures designed to remove existing shortcomings. The committee was also assigned the task of drawing up a complex of measures designed to stimulate scientific and tech-

nical development according to the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. [passage indistinct]

The Bureau discussed preventing the wastage of material, technical, and financial resources in capital construction. With a view toward wisely using official and other buildings being constructed in the city of Tashkent, it made a decision to allocate a number of [word indistinct] objects to meet the people's social, livelihood, and cultural needs. The Bureau also discussed a number of other matters concerning party guidance to the republic's economic and social development and adopted various decisions.

Uzbek Council of Ministers Debates Congress Tasks
GF241751 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
 1600 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] During its meeting today, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers discussed the tasks of the republic's government, ministries and administrations, and the local soviet executive committees concerning the realization of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The meeting advised the ministries, administrations, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblast soviet executive committees, and the Tashkent city soviet executive committee to take and execute the required measures to realize the decisions adopted by the congress and the suggestions and (?instructions) contained in the Congress resolution and in the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR from 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000.

The meeting also noted that various ministries, administrations, unions, factories, and organizations have not yet organized their work in a way which complies with high demands and that they are using the existing possibilities (?unsatisfactorily) and failing to secure the realization of their established plans. Delay is being allowed in the construction of objects in the social and cultural fields. The meeting advised the ministries and administrations, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, and the local soviet executive committees to draw up and put into effect concrete measures designed to secure the realization of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Uzbek SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, and the oblast soviet executive committees were recommended to consolidate their control over the work carried out to reorganize work within the agro-industrial complex, to improve the process of economic development, and to ensure that the use of the production potential and the resources made available is improved, the cultivation and harvesting of cotton and the purchasing and procuring of grain, meat, milk, and other agricultural products are increased, the wasting of these products is reduced, their registration is carried out on a timely basis, and the supply of foodstuffs is increased to improve the (?life) of the people.

The Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Installation and Specialized Construction Work, (?the Main Trust for Sovkhoz Construction), the [words indistinct] other ministries and administrations, and the local soviet executive committees were advised

to draw up measures to improve capital construction and focus significant attention on the construction of dwellings, preschool training centers and establishments for children, schools, vocational and technical training centers, and legal, cultural, and social objects. They were also advised not to be satisfied with merely fulfilling plans concerning the commissioning of these objects in 1986. They should strive to overfulfill the plans.

The Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblast soviet executive committees, and the republic's ministries and administrations were advised to establish the ways and means to completely improve the quality of consumer goods, broaden their production, and increase their varieties and to secure the [words indistinct]. The responsibilities of the employees and workers of the unions, factories, and organizations must be increased to realize the plans concerning the services provided for the people.

The meeting also established the recommendations of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers concerning the realization of decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Usmankhodzhayev Chairs Meeting on Solar Energy

GF201630 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0115 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Summary] On 18 April Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, chaired a meeting in Tashkent held by the republic's committee for upgrading economic development. The convocation discussed matters related to improving scientific research for applying solar energy in the economic field. It also heard reports on the work carried out in the field by the pertinent commissions affiliated to the Tashkent and Dzhihaz Obkoms.

The meeting made various recommendations for broadening the use of solar energy in the economic domain and for increasing the pace of scientific and technical development. Members and Candidate Members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Anichev, Ikramov, Lapkov, Alimova, and Khaydurov; and Deputy Chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Zakhraddinov and Nazarov participated in the convocation.

Usmankhodzhayev Meets Karshi Electorate Members

GF211723 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
0115 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The members of the electorate of the Karshi City Electoral Okrug No 211 have held talks with Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and deputy elected from the okrug. In his address, Usmankhodzhayev explained in depth the responsible period of time being experienced by the party and the entire Soviet people.

The work being carried out in every part of the country has been stepped up with a view to realizing the decisions of the 27th

CPSU Congress, which has been a historic stage in the life of the country. The congress of the Communists set the task of [words indistinct], achieving a definite economic and cultural development, and displaying a high state of demand and responsibility at all times and in all work domains.

The causes of the recent violation of the Leninist principles of the party were discussed in detail. Such negative developments were clearly observed in the Kashka-Darya Oblast and in Karshi city itself. The party organization moved to take categorical measures aimed at restoring party and state order in all the domains. It is due to this [that discipline and order is being consolidated everywhere and the [word indistinct] responsibility of the individuals over the assigned tasks in each and every sector is being upgraded.

Certain positive developments have taken place in the entire republic. Compared with the same period last year, industrial production increased by 8 percent and work output grew by 6 percent during the first 3 months of the current year. The process of using the main funds and the commissioning of dwellings has been stepped up. Certain positive changes have also taken place in Kashka-Darya Oblast's economic and social lives. A total of R15 million worth of products have been manufactured in excess of the plan since the beginning of the year; this has been verified. A (?reorganization) has been carried out in the oblast, and workers in the various domains of the economic field improved their work.

All this, however, has not been enough for the trend of great changes which should be fully supported and developed. The main task at the present time is to remove in as short a time as possible the results of the negative developments which have been occurring in this place and to wage a struggle against all (?moves) which impede the life, fruitful work, and the successful advance of the people.

A demand was made for the resolution of the problems faced by Karshi City. The oblast's capital must upgrade the role of the soviets of people's deputies for developing its economic field. Another demand was made for a categorical improvement of all the services taken to the people. The city transportation work is leading to many complaints. However, due to the measures taken, the bus station in the city is being enlarged. This will facilitate the transportation of thousands of passengers. Work is also being carried out for establishing a trolley car system. The construction of a new depot will start in the near future for these vehicles.

Nevertheless, the (?people) must exert an effort for consolidating order and discipline. The meeting noted that all individuals must use the available possibilities for performing successful and productive work. They must realize the plans of Lenin's party with this work.

Central Statistical Administration Summarizes January-March Stockraising*PM250902 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 17, Apr 86 (Signed to Press 17 Apr 86) p 11*

[Unattributed "Statistical summary": "Stockraising in January-March 1986"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures for the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the country.

The livestock's wintering is over in farms. Most kolkhozes and sovkhoses, having skillfully organized the stockmen's work, ensured significant growth in the production and sales to the state of meat, milk, and other stock unit products in the period under review.

I. Production of Livestock Products

Indicators	Jan-Mar 1986	Jan-Mar 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Mar 1985
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand metric tons	5,087	107
of which:		
cattle	3,070	106
pigs	1,298	108
sheep and goats	95	93
poultry	624	113
Gross milk yield, metric tons	15,458	105
Average milk yield per cow, kg	532	107
Hen eggs, millions	14,363	107
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	55	104

Kolkhoz and sovkhos meat production increased by 340,000 metric tons over the last 3 months in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in all union republics except Estonia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Belgorod, Sakhalin, Penza, Volgograd, Tyumen, Kamchatka, Kurgan, Omsk, and Kursk Oblasts.

The gross milk yield in January-March 1986 was 782,000 metric tons more than in January-March last year. An increase in milk production was secured by stock unit workers in all union republics except Estonia.

The greatest increase in milk production in the RSFSR was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Chita, Volgograd, Amur, Voronezh, Saratov, Tambov, Sakhalin, and Belgorod Oblasts.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the period under review increased by 975 million. The greatest increase in egg production was achieved by farms in Uzbekistan, Armenia, Latvia, Turkmenistan, Georgia, Kirghizia, Lithuania, and Tajikistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhoses, and Other State Farms

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased During Jan-Mar 1986	Jan-Mar 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Mar 1985
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons	5,044	108
Milk, thousand metric tons	13,328	106
Eggs, millions	13,618	106

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other state farms increased by 372,000 metric tons in January-March 1986 in comparison with the same period last year.

In the RSFSR livestock and poultry purchases increased on farms in Belgorod and Penza Oblasts, Kalmyk ASSR, Sakhalin Oblast, Stavropol Kray, and Tyumen, Volgograd, and Kurgan Oblasts.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 807,000 metric tons. Farms in all union republics except Estonia increased milk sales to the state. Increases in milk sales in the RSFSR were achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Chita, Amur, and Volgograd Oblasts and Altay and Khabarovsk Krays.

Egg sales to the state in January-March 1986 increased by 722 million in comparison with the same period last year. Egg sales were increased by farms in all union republics.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

Jan-Mar 1986 as Percentage of Jan-Mar 1985

Union Republic	Meat	Production Milk	Eggs	Purchases Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	107	105	107	108	106	106
RSFSR	106	106	105	106	107	105
non-Chernozem Zone	103	102	105	103	103	104
Ukrainian SSR	108	105	108	109	106	106
Belorussian SSR	111	105	105	111	107	103
Uzbek SSR	99.7	109	128	106	115	108
Kazakh SSR	119	109	110	124	109	106
Georgian SSR	111	109	117	114	115	113
Azerbaijan SSR	112	101	110	113	103	105
Lithuanian SSR	100.2	103	115	102	104	114
Moldavian SSR	112	106	106	110	107	105
Latvian SSR	112	102	118	111	103	113
Kirghiz SSR	101	108	116	103	108	114
Tajik SSR	99.3	106	115	101	108	117
Armenian SSR	111	105	120	110	107	118
Turkmen SSR	113	106	117	109	106	109
Estonian SSR	93	99	106	93	98	106

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 113,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry and 78,000 metric tons of milk from the population's personal plots in January-March 1986.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 April 1986 there were 97.1 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. There were 29.2 million cows. The pig population totaled 58.8 million, which is an increase of 1,177,000. Sheep and goats numbered 132.6 million. The number of poultry was 779.7 million, which is an increase of 23.3 million.

Correction Made to 'Progress-26' Orbit

LD250605 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
2230 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are spending their 44th day working in space. Today the crew of the *Mir* — Soyuz T-15 orbital complex plan to check and adjust individual components of the water regeneration system, geophysical experiments under the environmental research program and physical training. The automatic transport ship, *Progress-26*, which was launched on 23 April, is continuing its flight. Yesterday, a correction was made to its orbit. According to telemetry data, the on-board systems of the piloted complex and the automatic cargo ship are operating normally.

Cosmonauts Conduct Structural Tests on 'Mir'

LD241646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1930 GMT 23 Apr 86

["Today in Orbit" program presented by commentator Petr Pelekhov]

[Text][Pelekhov] One can say that testers in pure form [v chistom vide] are working in orbit for 20 months. The *Mir* station is equipped with a long-range aim; and in order that it should work smoothly and effectively [shtatno] as part of the future scientific complex when additional units and modules arrive from earth, it must first be properly tested and faultlessly adjusted and tuned. Today the gas analyzer was again tested.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Can you tell us what you have been doing?

[Unidentified cosmonaut] What we have been trained to do: We blew carbon dioxide through it. At 1122 we will take a look; according to our calculations it should be 8.1.

[Reporter] And what pressure did you register on the small vacuum meter?

[Cosmonaut] It was 8.2, Petr Ivanovich.

[Reporter] And what remained? [end recording]

[Pelekhov] A simple operation. Although earth can determine the gas composition of the atmosphere on the station by its own method, here everything is too serious when the question is one that concerns the crew's living conditions. Therefore the checks are routine and constant. As yet all of this falls to the crew themselves. Another check, a familiar one. Give us a voice recording.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified mission controller] Experiment T-12: Operator, get ready to carry out the experiment. You have to perform three series of running and jumping in accordance with the calibrated signal. Begin the first series of running. Get set — begin! [Bleeping sound in background] [end recording]

[Pelekhov] The Rezonans experiment. The cosmonauts rock the ship in turn. They are walking and jumping on the running track, and the instruments are measuring the behavior of the station's structures during such a shakeabout because the station is a new one. Yesterday, for example, the cosmonauts took it into one of the regimes of orientation, the so-called gravitational stabilization, for the first time. They switched on small engines [dvizhki] and swung this 20-ton bulky and cumbersome object around and earth followed all these operations, not without nervousness. I repeat, it is a new station. Analogies with older equipment are of no use. Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are preparing equipment for future work thoroughly and carefully. I'll say bluntly that the work hasn't produced a rich harvest of data; but space equipment, no matter how much you check it on earth, can only be tested in flight. Of course earth was nervous about how the new station would fare. Today most of the worry is behind us. As TASS reports say, all the systems of the new Soviet *Mir* orbital station are working normally.

Briefs

Research Centers' Computer Linkup — Leningrad April 16 TASS — Thanks to a new communication line linking computers at the research centers of Leningrad and Khabarovsk (a major industrial and scientific center) gave Leningrad scientists access to the data banks of the Soviet Far East. [sentence as received] The line is said to be the longest in the communication network linking dozens of research institutes under the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Kiev, Novosibirsk and Tashkent. The data stored in the computer memories in these and other cities of the country quickly travel thousands of kilometers to the user. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 16 Apr 86 LD]

New Solar Power Unit — Leningrad, April 21 TASS — A solar power unit intended to generate electricity for high-altitude T.V. relay stations has been developed by the staff of the Physics and Technological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Its capacity is 100 watts. Several such plants have been put into operation in Soviet Tajikistan, Central Asia. They have made it possible to erect T.V. relay stations in mountain regions which have no centralized power supply. People in the villages in the area are now able to use stationary T.V. and radio sets. More than 50 solar power stations are already operating in the USSR, TASS has been told by Academician Zhores Alferov. These stations use the method of conversion of solar power developed by our institute: mirrors or lenses focus solar rays on a photo cell made of the compounds of arsenic with aluminium and gallium. Such transducers have an efficiency of 25 per cent, one of the best in the world. A photo generator with a capacity of 500 watts is being developed by the institute today. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 21 Apr 86 LD]

Army Paper on Importance of Lenin's Teachings

PM241030 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
22 Apr 86 Single Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Leninism Is Our Banner"]

[Excerpts] In resolving complex, crucial tasks in internal development and in the international arena, our party and the Soviet people invariably turn to Lenin, measure their practical actions against his teaching, and derive strength, confidence, and inspiration from it. Lenin's theses on the need for the creative development of theory of accumulated experience and to the effect that ensuring higher labor productivity is the chief, most important thing for the victory of the new social system; Lenin's behest to keep the title of party member pure and to raise it higher and higher; the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems; Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland — all this lies at the basis of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. For the party and the people Lenin's teaching was and still is a guide to action and a true compass in determining the strategy and tactics of progress. All our plans are built on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist science and are underpinned by the inexhaustible wealth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's ideas. Lenin's words sound like a combat slogan for us today: Do not rest content with what has been achieved, but go further without fail and strive without fail for more.

The people's loyal sons — servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces — are profoundly conscious of their special place and their role in resolving the tasks for the whole people advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress. The complex international situation, the U.S. ruling circles' desire to upset in their favor the established military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, and the danger of war stemming from imperialism oblige them to be always on the alert and to guard vigilantly and reliably the people's peaceful, creative labor. In resolving this task, Soviet servicemen rely on Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland, on war and peace, on war and the Army. Lenin entrusted the servicemen defending the socialist motherland with studying military matters properly, enhancing vigilance in every possible way, carrying out all laws and all orders most conscientiously, maintaining discipline in every possible way, and solicitously carrying out political work among the troops. And, fulfilling these behests of the leader and the 27th CPSU Congress demands to enhance in every possible way the vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces, they must persistently improve the quality of combat and political training, doggedly master new hardware and weapons, and do everything to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential is a strong fusion of military skill, a high level of technical equipment, ideological staunchness, organization and discipline among personnel, and their loyalty to their patriotic and international duty.

Lenin's name is near and dear to all the world's working people. It is the symbol of the world's revolutionary renewal and the great, invincible banner of the modern epoch — the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. Lenin's teaching commands the minds of all progressive mankind and is embodied in social practice on a worldwide historic scale. It triumphs in the affairs and plans of our party and people and

inspires Soviet people to new achievements and glorious deeds. This CPSU Central Committee slogan resounds over all our land, over its cities and villages:

"Following the Leninist course of the 27th CPSU Congress — forward, along the path of communist creation and peace!"

Military Tribunals Confer on Congress Tasks

PM241700 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
23 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Colonel of Justice S. Morozov: "Conference of Military Judges"]

[Text] A conference of the chairmen of military okrug, fleet, and group of forces military tribunals has taken place. It discussed the tasks of military court organs arising from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Reports were delivered by Lieutenant General of Justice S. Maksimov, chief of the Military Tribunal Directorate, and Lieutenant General of Justice G. Bushuyev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court's Military Collegium. The reports and speeches concentrated attention on measures to further improve court activity in the interests of strengthening personnel discipline and law and order and raising the standard of educational work.

The conference was addressed by Colonel General V. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and M. Vyshinskiy, USSR deputy minister of justice. Taking part in the work of the conference were S. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; Lieutenant General of Justice B. Popov, chief military prosecutor; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and a number of ministries and departments.

Sokolov, Others Sign Staff Officer's Obituary

PM251039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
20 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel General A.V. Volkov obituary]

[Excerpts] Colonel General Anatoliy Vasil'yevich Volkov, participant in the Great Patriotic War and member of the CPSU since 1936, has passed away after a long and serious illness. From 1969-1978 he worked as chief of the Main Directorate and deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and in the years following he was military consultant to the USSR Ministry of Defense Group of General Inspectors.

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.D. Lizichev, N.I. Savinkin, Yu.P. Maksimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, V.N. Chernavin, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, G.A. Morozov, V.F. Tulubko, A.N. Agafonov, V.Ya. Abolins, F.M. Markovskiy, P.Ya. Samokhodskiy, R.Ye. Guziyenko, P.V. Grigoryev, Ye.A. Kovalev, A.P. Silant'yev, Ye.V. Boychuk, S.P. Ivanov, V.A. Kasatonov, N.D. Sergeyev, P.A. Gorchakov, N.P. Dagayev, A.T. Smirnov, Ye.I. Smirnov, V.N. Dutov, and V.V. Gradoselskiy.